

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORKUSDC SDNY  
DOCUMENT  
ELECTRONICALLY FILED  
DOC #: \_\_\_\_\_  
DATE FILED: 1/22/2025

JEREMIAH FOLSOM HERBERT,  
Plaintiff,  
-against-  
N. KORINES, et al,  
Defendants.

23-cv-9529 (NSR)

## MEMORANDUM &amp; ORDER

NELSON S. ROMÁN, United States District Judge:

Plaintiff Jeremiah Folsom Herbert (“Plaintiff”), by application dated January 16, 2025 seeks appointment of *pro bono* counsel. (ECF No. 38.)

Unlike in criminal proceedings, the Court does not have the power to obligate attorneys to represent indigent *pro se* litigants in civil cases. *See Mallard v. U.S. Dist. Court for the S. Dist. of Iowa*, 490 U.S. 296, 308–09 (1989). Instead, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(1), the Court may, at its discretion, order that the Pro Se Office request an attorney to represent an indigent litigant by placing the matter on a list circulated to attorneys who are members of the Court’s pro bono panel. *See Palacio v. City of New York*, 489 F. Supp. 2d 335, 344 (S.D.N.Y. 2007).

The Second Circuit set forth the standards governing the appointment of counsel in *pro se* cases in *Hendricks v. Coughlin*, 114 F.3d 390, 392 (2d Cir. 1997), *Cooper v. A. Sargent Co.*, 877 F.2d 170, 172 (2d Cir. 1989), and *Hodge v. Police Officers*, 802 F.2d 58, 60–62 (2d Cir. 1986). These cases direct the district courts to “first determine whether the indigent’s position seems likely to be of substance,” *Hodge*, 802 F.2d at 61, and then, if this threshold is met, to consider “secondary criteria,” including the *pro se* litigant’s “ability to obtain representation independently, and his ability to handle the case without assistance in the light of the required

factual investigation, the complexity of the legal issues, and the need for expertly conducted cross-examination to test veracity.” *Cooper*, 877 F.2d at 172; *accord Hendricks*, 114 F.3d at 392 (quoting *Hodge*, 802 F.2d at 61–62). “Even where the claim is not frivolous, counsel is often unwarranted where the indigent’s chances of success are extremely slim,” and the Court should determine whether the *pro se* litigant’s “position seems likely to be of substance,” or shows “some chance of success.” *Hodge*, 802 F.2d at 60-61.

The proceedings are still in their early stages, and the parties have yet to enter discovery or make summary judgment motions. Thus, the Court is unable to conclude that Plaintiff cannot handle the case without assistance, although this conclusion may change as the action progresses. Furthermore, the Court still cannot ascertain whether Plaintiff’s position shows a strong chance of success, nor are the legal issues in this case particularly complex.

Therefore, because the Court does not find any circumstances which warrant the appointment of pro bono counsel *at this time*, Plaintiff’s motion is DENIED without prejudice to renew at a later stage in the proceedings. The Clerk of Court is respectfully directed to terminate the motion at ECF No. 38 and to mail a copy of this Order to Plaintiff at his address as listed on ECF and to show service on the docket.

Dated: January 22, 2025  
White Plains, New York

SO ORDERED:



---

NELSON S. ROMÁN  
United States District Judge